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NO. 30.

[From the United States Telegraph.]
The following Chronological List of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference:

PRESIDENTS.

- 1789. George Washington of Virginia.
- 1797. John Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1801. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1809. James Madison, of Virginia.
- 1817. James Monroe, of Virginia.
- 1825. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1829. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1789. John Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1797. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1801. Aaron Burr, of New York.
- 1805. George Clinton, of New-York; died April 20, 1812.

- 1813. Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.; died Nov. 22, 1814.

- 1817. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York.
- 1825. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

- 1789. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1794. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
- 1795. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts.
- 1800. John Marshall, of Virginia.
- 1801. James Madison, of Virginia.
- 1802. Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1811. James Monroe, of Virginia.
- 1817. John Quincy Adams, of Mass.
- 1825. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
- 1829. Martin Van Buren, of N. Y.
- 1831. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

- 1789. Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y.
- 1795. Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.
- 1804. Samuel Dexter, of Mass.
- 1802. Albert Gallatin, of Penn.
- 1814. George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
- 1814. Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn.
- 1817. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
- 1825. Richard Rush, of Penn.
- 1829. Samuel D. Ingham, of Penn.
- 1831. Louis McLane, of Delaware.

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

- 1789. Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
- 1795. Timothy Pickering, of Mass.
- 1796. James McHenry, of Maryland.
- 1800. Samuel Dexter, of Mass.
- 1801. Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
- 1809. Henry Dearborn, of Mass.
- 1809. William Eustis, of Mass.
- 1812. John Armstrong, of New-York.
- 1815. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
- 1817. Isaac Shelby, of Ky. (did not accept).
- 1817. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
- 1825. James Barbour, of Virginia.
- 1828. Peter B. Porter, of New-York.
- 1829. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
- 1831. Lewis Cass, of Ohio.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.*

- 1798. George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
- 1798. Benjamin Stoddart, of Maryland.
- 1802. Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1805. Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.
- 1809. Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina.
- 1812. William Jones, of Pennsylvania.
- 1814. Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Mass.
- 1818. Smith Thompson, of New York.
- 1822. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
- 1829. John Branch, of North Carolina.
- 1831. Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire.

POSTMASTER GENERALS.

- 1789. Samuel Osgood, of Mass.
- 1791. Timothy Pickering, of Mass.
- 1795. Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
- 1802. Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.
- 1814. Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
- 1823. John McLean, of Ohio.
- 1829. William T. Barry, of Kentucky.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

- 1789. John Jay, of N. York, appointed.
- 1796. William Cushing, of Mass.
- 1796. Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn.
- 1800. John Jay, of New-York.
- 1801. John Marshall, of Virginia.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

- 1789. Edmund Randolph, of Va. ap.
- 1794. William Bradford, of Penn.
- 1795. Charles Lee, of Virginia.
- 1801. Levi Lincoln, of Mass.
- 1805. Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1806. John Breckinridge, of Ky.
- 1807. Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
- 1811. William Pinkney, of Maryland.
- 1814. Richard Rush, of Penn.
- 1817. William Wirt, of Virginia.
- 1829. John M. Berrien, of Georgia.
- 1831. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

- 1789. First Congress, 1st and 2d sessions, held at New-York, 3d session at Philadelphia; Frederic A. Muhlenburg, of Penn.
- 1791. Second Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.
- 1792. Third Congress, held at Philadelphia; Frederic A. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania.

- 1795. Fourth Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jona. Dayton, of N. Jersey.

- 1797. Fifth Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jona. Dayton, of N. Jersey.

- 1799. Sixth Congress, 1st session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington; Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.

- 1801. Seventh Congress, held at Washington; Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.

- 1803. Eighth Congress; Nathaniel Macon of N. C.

- 1805. Ninth Congress; Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.

- 1807. Tenth Congress; Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass.

- 1809. Eleventh Congress; Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass.

- 1811. Twelfth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1813. Thirteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky. until January the 17th, 1814, Langdon Cheever, of South Carolina, for the residue of the Congress.

1815. Fourteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1817. Fifteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1819. Sixteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky. during the 1st session.

John W. Taylor, of New-York, during the 2d session.

1821. Seventeenth Congress; Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.

1823. Eighteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1825. Nineteenth Congress; John W. Taylor, of New York.

1827. Twentieth Congress; Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

1829. Twenty-first Congress; Andrew Stevenson, of Va.

*This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the War Department.

MISCELLANY.

COBBETT'S FIRST LOVE.

The following is an extract from Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men." It is a round unvarnished tale of his whole course of love."

When I first saw my wife, she was thirteen years old, and I was within about a month of twenty-one. She was the daughter of a sergeant of artillery, and I was the sergeant major of a regiment of foot, both stationed in forts near the city of St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick. I sat in the room with her for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me. That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that I had always said should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of conduct of which I have said so much, and which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now the dead of winter, and, of course the snow several feet on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing, to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her, I had by invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk; and our road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow, scrubbing out wash tub. "That's the girl for me," said I when we had got out her hearing. One of these young men came to England soon afterwards, and he (who now keeps an inn in Yorkshire) came over to Preston, at the time of the election to verify whether I was the same man. When he found I was, he appeared surprised; but what was his surprise, when I told him that those tall young men whom he saw around me, were the sons of that pretty little girl that he and I saw scrubbing out the wash tub on the snow in New Brunswick in the morning.

From the day that I first spoke to her, I never had a thought of her being the wife of another man, more than I had of being transformed in a chest of drawers, and formed my resolution at once to marry her as soon as we could get permission, and to get out of the army as soon as we could. So that this matter was at once settled, as firmly as if it had been written in the book of fate. At the end of about six months, my regiment, and I along with it was removed to Fredericktown, a distance of about one hundred miles up the river St. John—and which was worse, the artillery was expected to go off to England a year or two before our regiment! The artillery went and she along with them; and now it was that I acted a part becoming a real sensible lover. I was aware that when she got to that gay place—Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select,—might become unpleasant to her and I did not like besides, that she should continue to work. I had saved a hundred and fifty guineas, the earning of my early hours, in writing for the paymaster, the quartermaster and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay—I sent her all the money I had before she sailed, and wrote her begging of her if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging with respectable people, and at any rate not to spare the money, by any means, but to buy herself good clothes and to live without work, until I arrived in England, and in order to induce her to lay out the money, told her that I should get plenty more before I came home.

As the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time; Mr. Pitt (England not being so tame then as she is now) having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka Sound. Oh how I cursed Nootka Sound, and poor Pitt too I am afraid. At the end of four years, however, home I came, landed at Portsmouth, and got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of poor Lord Edward Fitzgerland, who was the major of my regiment. I found my little a servant of all work, (and hard work it was,) at five pounds a year, in the house of Captain Brisac, and with hardly saying a word about the matter, she put into my hands the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken.

Need I tell the reader what my feelings were? Need I tell kind-hearted English parents what this anecdote must have produced on the minds of their children? Need I attempt to describe what effect this example ought to have on every young woman who shall do me the honor to read this book? Admiration of her conduct, and my gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgment were now added to my love of her beautiful person.

Now, I do not say that there are not many young women of this country,—who would under similar circumstances have acted as my wife did in this case; on the contrary, I hope, and do sincerely believe that there are. But when her age is considered—when we reflect

that she was living in a place crowded, literally crowded, with gaily dressed and handsome young men, many of them really richer and in higher rank than I was, and scores of them ready to offer her their hand—when we reflect that she was living amongst young women who put upon their backs every strolling

they could come at—when we see her keeping the bag of gold untouched, and working hard to provide herself with but mere necessary articles of clothing, and doing this while she was passing from fourteen to eighteen years of age—when we view the whole of these circumstances, we must say that here is an example which, while it reflects honor on her sex, ought to have weight with every young woman whose eyes or ears this relation shall reach.

SUBTERRANEAN VISIT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Ladies' Journal of Literature and Science, Baltimore, dated

PARIS, July 21, 1831.

"Will you not be a little surprised to hear that yesterday, in the full possession of life, health and my usual quantum of reason—be it less or more—I actually visited, in company with my husband, two ladies and several gentlemen—what place do you think? You will never guess, and I may as well out with it at once—*The lower regions!* Stare not, ye lovers of the marvellous, should this assertion ever meet your view, but listen to the particulars of our subterranean excursion.

We assembled about 8 o'clock in the morning at the Royal Observatory, situated in St. James suburbs, in the highest part of the city. The edifice was built, they tell me, by Louis XIV., in 1668, and takes its name from its having been the residence of mathematicians appointed by the king to make observations and improvements in astronomy.

It is built of stone, and so admirably arch'd that neither wood nor iron are employed in the whole building.

The height is about 80 or 90 feet, and at the top there is a beautiful platform, which commands an excellent view of Paris & its environs. Trap-doors are placed perpendicularly one exactly above the other, in the different floors, and when these are open, persons at the bottom of the subterraneous cave above mentioned—which by the way leads from this edifice—can distinguish stars very clearly at noon-day.

This cavern is called the quarry, and notwithstanding it extends under the greater part of the city, few, I am told, even of those who constantly reside at Paris, are at all acquainted with it, or give themselves any trouble, from the danger they are in of some day breaking through.

About 6, our guides being ready, and all hands equipped, each with a wax candle, we descended by steps, to the depth of three hundred and sixty feet! Did ever you visit the Simsby mines in Connecticut? I never did, but I have heard of those who have—and much did I sympathise with them as we made our descent. The New-gaters were not so classical, however, as to have marble steps, but performed their under-ground movements by help of wooden ladders. We depended on no such totterish supporters, but, except some little danger of falling to the bottom, we found things remarkably convenient. Having once landed—if landing it might be called—we found the path rather narrow at first, but soon we entered large and spacious streets, marked with names the same as in the city; advertisements and bills were pasted on the walls; and here and there were stalls where men were selling refresh-

ments, so that it had quite a citylike appearance. The height of the roof is onward way, however, we soon entered a kind of saloon, cut out of the rock, which was illuminated with great taste.

At one end was a miniature in representation of some of the principal forts in the Indies, with fortifications, drawbridges, &c. Cannons were planted,—with a couple of soldiers at each ready to fire. Sentinels were placed at different parts of the garrison, particularly before the Governor's house; and a regiment of armed men was drawn up in another place with their general in front.

The whole was made up of a kind of clay which the place affords, and the light which was thrown upon it, gave it a very ingenious, and, I suppose war-like effect.

We did not apprehend much danger, however, from the soldiery or their cannon, as they were not one of them able to move a limb. On one side of this saloon was a long table furnished with cold tongue, bread and butter, and some excellent wine—these articles were not of clay, but the real vegetable and animal production.

I took a hearty draught of the wine, as well as my companions—notwithstanding I belonged to the temperance society. We proceeded on our journey about two miles farther, which brought us to another flight of steps, leading up to the town. We all ascended accordingly, and found ourselves safe at the Val de Grace, near the Benedictine convent, without one of the party having suffered the least accident.

It was the opinion of our guides, that we had walked five or six miles underground. We had been absent from the surface of the earth four hours. There was no doubt, some danger attending our rash expedition—as some were pleased to call it—yet we were all in excellent spirits, and highly delighted with the novelty of the scene;—however, concluded that for a place of residence we should prefer an upper region.

It was regretted by us that we had not taken a thermometer and barometer down with us, to ascertain the temperature and weight of the air. Certain it is, however, it was much colder than on the surface of the earth, and in some places we found respiration more difficult; but this might in some measure have been owing to the number of persons and wax light.

Our guides told us that formerly there were several openings into the quarries, but at present there are only the two I have mentioned, viz. the Observatory, and the Val de Grace, and these are constantly locked, except when opened to admit strangers.

We have since learned that the illumination and refreshments were prepared on our account.—We have also learned that many years ago it was inhabited by a famous gang of robbers, who infested the country;—but of its origin, very little can be ascertained.

It appears, however, that for the first building of Paris, it was necessary to dig the stone in the environs, and as the city was enlarged, it was insensibly built on these quarries, so that all you see without, is essentially wanting within, for the foundation is completely undermined."

SAGACITY OF BEES.

Any thing relating to the natural history of Bees, is particularly interesting at this period, when so many of our intelligent countrymen are endeavoring to introduce them among the farmers of New England.

The following anecdote is extracted from "a letter from J. Hector St. John, a Farmer in Pennsylvania to a friend in England," first published, we believe in 1784.

The sagacity of these animals, which have long been the tenants of my farm, astonishes me; some of them seem to surpass even men in memory and sagacity. I could tell you singular instances of that kind. What then is this instinct which we so debase, and of which we are taught to entertain so diminutive an idea? My bees

OXFORD OBSERVER.

On motion of Mr. Bowdin it was
Resolved, That the Committee on
Manufactures be instructed to inquire
and report to the House, the comparative
cost of producing the following articles
in the United States, and the cost
of production of the same articles, of the
same qualities, in those countries from
which they are most usually imported,
viz. iron of all sorts and qualities, salt,
sugar, woollen cloths, which at the place
whence imported cost from \$3 1-3 to 5
cents per square yard; those which cost
from 50 cents to one dollar; those which
cost from 1 dollar to 2 dollars 50 cents;
and those which cost more than 1 dollar 50
cts. per square yard, at the place
usually imported: woollen blankets of
the various qualities now in use; that
they report, also, how far the difference
found to exist results from duties paid
on the raw materials used, particularly
wool, and

Resolved further, That the Committee on
Commerce be instructed to inquire and
report what are the charges of im-
portation of the several articles comprised
in the foregoing list, with the minimum
importer's profit added, on which the
business can be done.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on
Internal Improvements, submitted a reso-
lution, which was laid upon the table
one day, requesting the President to
cause to be laid before the House a state-
ment of the several sums of money ex-
pended since March, 1715, on break-
waters, rivers, and the improvement of the
mouths of rivers, inlets and harbours of
the United States; that such statement
embrace the denomination of each of
the said works, the particular State in
which it is situated; the authority under
which it was begun; and, if any such work
be yet incomplete, the sum and time which the completion thereof
will probably require.

A resolution, submitted the day previous by Mr. Huntington, was taken up and adopted. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this House the amount of duties on foreign merchandise which may have been remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise," approved March 24, 1831, together with the names of the importers of such merchandise, and whether imported on account of citizens of the United States, of foreigners, (if known) and the time and place of the shipment of the same, and of the entry thereof at the custom house.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

The Vice President communicated a letter from Ebenezer H. Cummings, transmitting tabular statements, showing the result of any ratio of representation from 48,000 to 55,000 souls for each representative under the last census;—and,

On motion by Mr. Dickerson,
Ordered, That 1000 copies of the let-
ter and statements be printed for the use
of the Senate.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Holmes, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause to be made a map of the North Eastern Boundary, showing the territory in dispute, and exhibiting the marks and monuments, natural and artificial, and to cause lithographic impressions thereof to be executed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned over to Tues-
day next.

TUESDAY, 27.

Mr. Frelinghuysen attended and took his seat.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, copies of all the instructions to collectors of the customs and other officers in respect to the British colonial trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President, of the 5th of October.

A number of bills from the House of Representatives were read the first time and ordered to a second reading, and several Senate bills received their sec-
ond readings and were ordered to be en-
grossed. After the consideration of ex-
ecutive business, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Benton, gave notice that he would tomorrow leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of the duty upon alum salt.

The following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Holmes, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, copies of all the instructions to collectors of the customs and other officers in respect to the British colonial trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President, of the 5th of October, 1831.

The bill sent to the Senate from the other house yesterday, for their concurrence, were read a second time and referred.

The bill authorising the President of the United States to arm a certain portion of the army, was read a second time and the second section thereof amended, on motion of Mr. Benton, by filling the blank with \$25,000. After some remark by Mr. Smith, in objection to the amount of the appropriation, which were answered by Mr. Benton; it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill providing for the arming of certain fortifications, by a further ap-
propriation of the sum of \$100,000, mainly, for that purpose, was then taken up, and a motion was made by Mr. Ben-
ton, in behalf of the Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs, for its indefinite postpone-
ment.

Mr. Smith made some remarks in op-
position to the motion of indefinite post-
ponement, which were answered by
Messrs. Hayne and Holmes; and the
motion was finally carried, 31 to 7.

The following resolutions were pre-
sented:

By Mr. Robbins.—Resolved, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instruct-
ed to enquire into the expediency of es-
tablishing a naval depot and post of ex-
pedition and rendezvous within the wa-
ters of the Narragansett Bay

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, made Oct. 19 1829, and of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, made Dec. 6 1830, as relates to the establishment of a depot in said waters, be referred to said committee.—Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

After the usual presentation of peti-
tions, a variety of bills were acted upon.
Among them was one introduced by
Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Na-
val Affairs, to compensate Mrs. Susan
Decatur, the widow of the late Commo-
dore Decatur, for the services rendered
by her husband in the destruction of the
frigate Philadelphia at Tripoli. It was
read twice and committed. Mr. Mc-
Duffie, from the Committee on Ways
and Means, reported the general appro-
priation bill for 1832, which was read a
first time, and referred to a Committee
of the Whole on the state of the Union.
Nearly thirty private bills were passed,
and a large number were forwarded
through a Committee of the Whole.

Adj. till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, 27.

Petitions were as usual presented, and
a large number of private bills were for-
warded through their different stages.—

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on
Military Affairs, reported a bill to im-
prove the condition of the non-commis-
sioned officers of the Army and to pre-
vent desertion, which was read a first

and second time and committed. Mr.
Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval
Affairs, reported bills providing for the
repair of the frigates Java and Macedo-
nian, and the sloop of war Cyane, which
were severally read twice, and committed
to a Committee of the Whole on the state
of the Union. Mr. McDuffie from the
Committee of Ways and Means, re-
ported the pension appropriation bill
for 1832, which went through its first
and second reading, and was also refer-
red to a Committee of the Whole on the
state of the Union. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Banch, from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide
for the allowance of the travelling ex-
penses of naval officers in certain cases,
which he moved to be committed to the
committee of the Whole on the state of

the Union. Agreed.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of
Ways and Means, reported a bill making
appropriations for the support of the ar-
my during the year 1832, which was
committed to the Committee of the Whole
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McIntyre, from the Committee of
Claims, reported a bill for the relief of
Samuel Dane, which was read twice,
committed to a Committee of the whole
made the order of the day for to-morrow
and ordered to be printed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

In the House of Representatives on
the 19th ult. Mr. Arnold of Tennessee,
presented a petition from Samuel Mar-
tin, in relation to the Post Office De-
partment. This petition embraces the

following propositions:

1st. That to all actual subscribers,—
newspapers and pamphlets, not exceeding
one sheet, should pass through the mail
free of postage.

2d. That all owners of printing pres-
ses and types, and all persons actually
working and employed as printers,
should be permitted to receive their let-
ters free of postage.

3d. That the two cents at present al-
lowed to Post Masters for delivering
free letters be dispensed with.

4th. That as soon as the national debt
shall be paid off, the whole expense of
the Post Office Department be destroyed
out of the general fund. This proposi-
tion, he presumed, would meet the

views of gentlemen who are so much a-

larmed to know what shall be done
with the accruing and increasing reve-
nue.

5th. The fifth proposition he consid-
ered a very important one. It was,—
that ALL the newspapers within the U-
nited States should be permitted to pub-
lish the laws of the United States, and
the Advertisements of the Post Office
Department, and that each should re-
ceive one hundred dollars per annum for
such publication. Every man in this
country was presumed to know the law;
and was held amenable to the law as
knowing it. Such being the fact, he
thought that much pains should be taken
to let those who are subject to the laws,
know what the laws were. As at
present promulgated, there was not, he
would venture to say, one man to a
thousand who ever saw the laws that
were there enacted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The London Times, referring to the Address of the Polish Refugees to their fellow-countrymen, which may be found below, says, "Between 30,000 and 40,000 of the best citizens of Poland are now in foreign lands. They have the example of the 'Polish Legion' before them, and intend, like it, to become a nation without a country, till happier times restore them to the banks of the Vistula and the possessions of their ancestors. The Poles have neither ships of their own country to carry them, nor colonies on which to retire; but they will find the means of transport across the Atlantic from strangers, and may carry their household gods to a land of freedom, where, among the people who gave an asylum to Kosciusko, they may

wait for the result of European revolutions, and the return of more propitious days for liberty." The reader is requested to read attentively the last sentence of the Address.

The Address of the inhabitants of Bristol on the subject of the Riots had been presented to the King, and it was supposed that a Commissioner would be immediately appointed to investigate the late disturbances in that place.

Some riotous proceedings had occurred at Worcester, and a number of persons had been arrested.

The public mind was considerably agitated at Manchester, in consequence of an expected 'political Union' meeting at St. Peter's Field on the 7th.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The state of the country is one of great and dangerous excitement. This cannot be doubted, it has been proclaimed in characters of fire and blood at Bristol, at Derby,—and at Nottingham; and how soon we may have a repetition of such scenes is beyond the power of man to determine.

The amount of damage done through the riots at Nottingham Castle, Colwick Hall, and Beeston silk-mill, is more than £50,000.

THE CHOLERA.—The alarm in respect to the Cholera in England, had in a great measure subsided. A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated Sept. 23, states that the disease had entirely ceased at Cairo, and that at Alexandria the number of cases had diminished to 8 or 10 cases in a day. According to the official returns published in Hungary, the cholera had visited 2,982 towns and villages in that kingdom. One thousand and one places were again free from the scourge. The total number of cases to the 18th of October, was 335-734, of deaths 151,734. At Vienna, (including the suburbs) 56 new cases occurred on the 22d. The total number of cases in that capital to that day, 2,804; of deaths 1297; remaining 298. A Hamburg letter of Oct. 21st says,—

"The cholera, I assure you, looks far more dreadful at a distance—it is by no means contagious—not an idea of it;—it lies in the atmosphere, the air being quite sulphurous, and we have summer weather; besides, it attacks only the lowest class of people, hard drinkers,—

people who live in other respects badly, and such as these from 10 to 15 die daily."

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There appears no doubt that the spasmodic cholera has made its appearance at Sunderland, having been transported thither through the medium of one or more Hamburg ships the crews of which broke the quarantine regulations by ranging about the shore of the river. Four or five deaths are said (but with what truth we know not) to have already taken place.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—A list of fifty peers was circulated this evening in the saloons. It was said to have been agreed upon this morning. It was composed of 25 general officers, 3 magistrates, 5 persons who have been engaged in diplomatic affairs, 2 members of the Institute, 15 Peers taken from the administration of the Empire, or from the present, or who have rendered services to the State. In some circles, the list was reduced to 40. In general the names were well chosen.

A Paris letter of the 4th, from the correspondent of the morning Herald says:—

Within these few days there have arrived here many of the Poles most dis-
tinguished in the late struggle for liber-
ty. Among others are M. Niemoj-
ski, late Vice Governor; Morawski,—
late Minister for Foreign Affairs, and
the Professor Lelewele. It was said that
the last mentioned individual, intended
for the future to confine himself to literary
pursuits, had taken up his residence in
that quarter of Paris so uninviting to
all but the student or the scholar—the Pays Latin. He has for that choice,—
however, other motives, and has not
ceased to feel that his country still de-
mands his exertions. In order to watch
over the interests of Poland, and those
of their brethren in exile, the Poles at
present in Paris propose establishing
here a permanent National Committee,
of which M. Lelewele will, in all proba-
bility be the President. Under the di-
rection of that Committee, it proposed
that the Polish soldiers, as they reach

France, shall be regimented; and, to
comply with the provisions of the re-
cruitment law of France, which directs
that none but a Frenchman shall be a
French soldier, it is proposed that a motion
be made in the Chamber for naturaliz-
ing all the Poles who shall reach

France. This sweeping proposition
may, perhaps be opposed by government
on the ground of its tending to displease
the other powers of Europe—but there
is a precedent for it—namely, that of
the regiment of Hohelohe, every man
which was a French citizen, some
13 or 14 months ago, for the admirable
conduct displayed by them, on receipt
of the news of the rising in Paris.

The government may or may not do
its duty by the Polish refugees; but the
Polish Committee, organized here many
months since, under the Presidency of
General Lafayette, will persevere in its
exertions on behalf of Poland and her
brave defenders. Already has that Com-
mittee sent agents to the frontiers, for
the purpose of administering relief to
the refugees as they arrive and of enabling
all who may wish to proceed to
Paris to travel thither. Nor is this benevolence confined to the French Com-
mittee; the citizens of the United States
at present in Paris, organized this day
a co-operating committee with the
same objects, and have already raised a
fund for that purpose, amounting to no
less a sum than 86,000 francs, (3,200
pounds.)

This Committee, of which the Presi-
dent is Mr. Law, and the Secretary,—
Fennimore Cooper, have added to their
number a distinguished native of Poland
—M. Leonard Chodzki, the historian
of the Polish Legion in the service of
France. Thus you see that, although
Poland is conquered, the brave men
who fought for her, and who are in conse-
quence, exiles from their native land,
will not be allowed to perish, even tho'
the government of France may deem it
expedient to refuse them political rights.
Will the British public leave to France,
and of the United States, all the honor
of solacing in their misfortunes the heroes
of Ostroleka?

ADDRESS TO THE POLES BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Poles!—Confident in the enlightened
spirit of the age, and in the sanctity
of your cause, you rose to throw off the
yoke of the oppressor. The world, in
astonishment, has witnessed your achieve-
ments; but nations, whom honor,
duty, and even interest, commanded to
assist you, have pusillanimously betrayed
the common cause. Future ages will
show how base was their conduct, how
short sighted their policy. The contest
is at an end: the sword of the Autocrat
has triumphed. Europe, by her callous
indifference to your misfortunes, parti-
cipates in the unhallowed act. Poland
is no more. Erased from the list of na-
tions, she is doomed anew to a long
slavery.

Countrymen!—What can we expect
from the conqueror? His rage and fury
we have already defied, and if an unexpected
effort of humanity should attempt to
spare our sufferings, feelings of patri-
otism would be more deeply wounded
than they ever have been by every cru-
elty and torture formerly devised to sup-
press them, for what, short of the inde-
pendence of Poland—can satisfy men
who have sworn to die for her freedom?

Poles!—You have done all that be-
came a great and noble nation: You
have spared no sacrifice to attain your
great object; thousands of your brave
brethren have already sealed with their
greatest compact with heaven to die for
their country. But if the sword of the
enemy has spared our lives, let us re-
member that we are bound to devote ev-
ery hour that remains to us to emulate
the heroes that have fallen, and whose
honor and glory are our most sacred
trust. No inducement of fortune, rank,
or interest shall betray us into an act
unworthy of our most solemn vows,—
these must be guarded as spotless as the
name of Pole which will thenceforward
be left to Europe as that of patriotism
and devotion.

Poles!—let us leave that wretched
country, now no more our own, though
so soaked with the blood of her defend-
ers—let us leave Europe, a heartless
spectator of our struggle and our despair.
America is the only country worthy of
being left to Europe as that of patriotism
and devotion.

Mysterious.—The body of an elegantly
dressed lady was washed on one of
the Blasket Islands, Dingle Bay, on the
18th Oct. She was attired in silk,—
with a gold chain and other valuable
trinkets attached to her person, the most
singular appendage was two Pointers,—
fastened one to each hand

OXFORD OBSERVER.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

"Hang your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

CANAL.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity on the 17th ult. for the purpose of negotiating with the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company to see what they would do upon the subject of the contemplated Canal, report that the project meets their highest approbation, and that they have appointed a Committee to report what assistance the Company will render towards the accomplishment of the work. The Committee appointed to see what damages will be required by the owners of land upon the route for the canal, report that the damages will be little or nothing. The expenses then will be merely for the construction of the Canal. A petition has been sent to the Legislature for an act of incorporation; and the only thing that will be wanting for the ultimate accomplishment of the work, will be the spirit of enterprise—if we can have this, the Cash of course will be produced.

We have had the pleasure of perusing the first volume of the "Collections of the Maine Historical Society." It has just issued from the press of Messrs. Day, Frazer & Co. of Portland. Its execution in all respects is very neat, and its contents very interesting—it embraces the history of Portland from its earliest settlement, with notices of the neighboring towns, and of the changes of government in Maine—a brief account of the settlement on the coast of Maine, previous to 1632, &c. &c. with notices of the first wars with the Indians up to about 1700. It contains the letters of Benedict Arnold giving a description of the march of his army to Quebec, &c.—It is embellished with a handsome map of Casco Bay shewing the situation of its numerous islands. It has extracts from the manuscript papers of the late Enoch Lincoln, late Governor of the State—giving a history of some of the Indian tribes.

Such a volume ought to be found in every library. Price \$2. It is for sale at A. Barton's Bookstore. We shall hereafter give some extracts from it.

On motion of Mr. Mac Crate, messages were sent to inform the Governor and Council, and the Senate, of the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hamlen, it was voted that the House hold two sessions a day, commencing at 9 o'clock in the A.M., and 2 in the P.M.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that that body was organized.

Mr. Lowell of East Machias moved that the clergymen of Augusta be invited to officiate as Chaplains to the House, in rotation according to seniority. At the suggestion of Mr. Dummer, those of Hallowell were included in the invitation, and the motion was agreed to.

The Senate was organized, Mr. Bouelle in the chair, by the re-election of Robert P. Dunlap as President and Nathaniel S. Littlefield as Secretary.

THURSDAY Jan. 5.

HOUSE. Messrs. Pierce of Gorham, Shaw of Sanford, Hinkley of Bluehill, Crowell of Waterville, and Nason of Orono, were appointed on the part of the House, to examine, count, and declare the votes for Governor.

Messrs. Clifford of Newfield, Hamlin of Columbia, Lowell of East Machias, Bronson of Anson, and Smith of Portland, were appointed as the standing committee on contested Elections.

Mr. Kent, from the committee appointed for that purpose yesterday, reported a set of Rules and Orders for the House, which were amended on motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield, and adopted as amended, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion, Messrs. Cliley of Thomaston, Belcher of Farmington, and Trafton of Camden, (with such as the Senate may join,) were appointed a committee to contract with some suitable person to do the State printing for the ensuing year. Ad.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A Mr. Beecher, of New York, informs the public, that for the sum of sixty dollars, he will afford a machine, that will by the aid of a single horse power, and suitable care and attendance, thresh from straw, one hundred bushels of grain, shell three hundred bushels of corn; grind thirty bushels of provender, and cut six hundred bundles of straw, in the short space of twelve hours. The operation of the machinery may be seen at 32 Burling slip, New York. This must certainly be a matter worthy the attention of those who are agriculturists upon an extensive scale.

What oceans of Ink.—In the Stationary account of Congress for the year ending 1st ult. we find the following items:—2379 reams of paper, 16 lbs. wax, 540 dozen parchments, 45000 quills, 288 knives, 100 lbs wafers, 390 lbs candles, 746 dozen tapes, 252 seals, 480 ink-jugs, 480 wafer boxes, 228 folders, 30 gallons oil, 7 bushels sand, 188 lbs twine, 480 sand boxes.

MARRIED,

In Paris, after a tedious courtship of 30 minutes, Mr. John Rowe of Oxford, aged 75, to Mrs. Jane Hill of the former place, aged 72

In olden times, a Row to make,
Three things it always us'd to take;
But now the times do stranger grow,
For sure one Hill has made a Rowe!

But time may change its course again,
And from two Rows [Rowes] proceed,
A worthy stock of nice young Bucks,
On other Hills to feed! Jeff.

In Parsons Hill, Mr. Samuel Foss, to Miss Betsey Dearborn—Mr. Wm. D. Dickson, to Miss Mary Dearborn.

In Limerick, Boardman Johnson, Esq. to Mrs. Abigail Meder.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

Question—Would it be for the benefit of mankind to dispense entirely with the use of Ardent Spirits?

RECIPE FOR A COUGH

Take of liquorice, antimonial wine, and paregoric, each one ounce—dissolve the liquorice in a pint of warm water and boil it down to a half pint; when cold add the wine and paregoric. Take one table spoonful three or four times a day. If the patient has pain in the bones, relief will be found by taking a pint bowl of white balsam tea on going to bed.

New Bedford Mercury.

Try it and see. Need enough now.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

The House of Representatives was called to order by Mr. Knowlton of Montville, and Mr. Steele of Brownfield was placed in the chair. A committee was appointed to receive the credentials of the members, and reported that a quorum was present. A message was sent to the Governor and Council, and they forthwith came in, and the Governor administered to the members elect the oaths to support the constitution and laws of the U. States and of the State, which they severally took and subscribed.

It was voted to proceed to the choice of a Clerk; and Messrs. Clifford of Newfield, Kent of Bangor, Cliley of Thomaston, Phelps of Fairfield, and Swett of Prospect, were appointed a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for Clerk.

The committee reported the whole number of votes to be 168—necessary to a choice 85—Joseph G. Cole of Paris had 117, Richard H. Vose of Augusta 41, and others 10. Mr. Cole being declared elected, accepted the office, and proceeded to act as Clerk.

What number of votes for Speaker were 172—necessary to a choice 87—Benj. White of Monmouth had 118, Edward Kent of Bangor 47, Wm. Clark 5, others 3. Mr. White, on taking the chair, made a brief and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Kent of Bangor, the Rules and Orders of the last House were adopted temporarily, Messrs. Kent, Williams of Augusta, and Knowlton of Montville were appointed to prepare Rules and Orders.

On motion of Mr. Mac Crate, messages were sent to inform the Governor and Council, and the Senate, of the organization of the House.

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DIED.

In Paris, on Sunday, first instant, Francis, son of Mr. Jesse Cummings Jr., aged 2 years and 4 months.

In Philadelphia, aged 84, STEPHEN GIRARD, the wealthiest merchant in the city—his net capital being estimated at \$15,000,000. He left \$10,000 each to his nephews and nieces, \$2,000,000 to establish a great public school, in which no clergyman is to be concerned; but the bulk of his property he bequeathed to the city, to be expended in certain public improvements.

NOTICE

TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WINNERING MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartfort, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL.
WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1831. 30t

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

ARNOTT'S Elements of PHYSICS, vol. II. part I. containing Light and Heat.

Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained independently of Technical Mathematics, and containing New Disquisitions and Practical Suggestions, by Neill ARNOTT, M. D. First American from the third London edition, with additions, by Isaacs Hays, M. D.

The Poetical Works of Campbell, Rogers, Montgomery, Lambe, and Kirke White, beautifully printed, 1 vol. 8vo.

The CHEMISTRY of the ARTS, on the basis of Gray's OPERATIVE CHEMIST, being an EXHIBITION of the Arts and Manufactures dependent on Chemical Principles, with numerous ENGRAVINGS, by Arthur I. Porter, M. D. late Professor of Chemistry, &c. in the University of Vermont, in 8vo. with numerous plates.

Sketches of CHINA, with Illustrations from original Drawings, by W. W. Wood, in 1 vol. 12mo.

EVAN'S MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, new edition, with additions, by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, in 8vo. with plates.

CAZENAVE and SCHEDEL, on Diseases of the Skin, translated from the French, in 8vo.

Parsons on ANATOMICAL Preparations, in 8vo. with plates.

A Treatise on Fever, by Southwood Smith; M. D. Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

A new edition of a Treatise of Special and General Anatomy, by the same author, 2 vols. 8vo.

THE ARMENIANS, a tale of Constantinople, by J. Macfarlane, in 2 vols.

Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States, by Albert Gallatin; republished, with additions and corrections, from the American Quarterly Review.

The Practice of MEDICINE, upon the Principles of the Physiological Doctrine, by J. G. Coster, M. D. translated from the French.

Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, by John Abercrombie, M. D.

Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Stomach, the Intestinal Canal, the Liver, and other Viscera of the Abdomen.

A Rational Exposition of the Physical Signs of Diseases of the LUNGS and PLEURA, Illustrating their Pathology and Facilitating their Diagnosis, by Charles J. Williams, M. D. in 8vo. with plates.

Lectures on INFLAMMATION, exhibiting a view of the General Doctrines, Pathological and Practical, or Medical Surgery, by John Thompson, M. D., F. R. S. E. second American edition.

Broussais on Chronic Inflammations, translated from the French, in 2 vols. 8vo.

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Clinical Illustrations of FEVER, comprising a Report of Cases treated at the London Fever Hospital, 1828-29. By Alexander Tweedie, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c. 8vo.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA; a Popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, and Politics: brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of articles in American Biography. On the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations Lexicon. Edited by Dr. Francis Leiber, assisted by Edward Wiglesworth, Esq.

* * This work will be completed in twelve large octavo volumes, price two dollars and a half each, strongly bound in cloth.

JOURNAL OF THE HEART, edited by the Authorress of Flirtation.

New Goods.

Cheap for Cash!!

...&c.

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazets, Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camlet Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Canbries, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlring, Gimp, Ticking, Crapé, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl'd do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do. Flag Silk Hkfs, Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcord, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sul Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware,

Drugs, Medicines,

&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28t

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,

PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:—

Range 7—No. of Lot,